

HIGHLY TRAINED TROOPS IN BRITISH INDIAN ARMY

Capacity to Fight Side by Side with
English Regulars More Than
Proved.

NEARLY ALL LONG-SERVICE MEN

Present Theater of War Unfavorable
for Bringing Out Their Points of
Their Natural Instincts—Disprove
Tales of Their Terrible Sufferings.

BY E. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT.

A TOWN IN FRANCE, April 17.—At the commencement of the war many false estimates were made as to the role which the Indians would play on a European battle field. The Indian army has more than proved its excellence and its capacity to fight side by side with the British regular troops. The soldiers of India are, perhaps, the most highly trained in the world. They are nearly all long-service men. Some of the counterattacks have been models of dash and skill. They are, in fact, above all else, good in attack. This is generally the case with highly-trained troops. Their behavior in face of the enemy, largely on the leading of their white officers, has been remarkable.

As long as they have had their officers with them they have never turned back or shown signs of demoralization. Unfortunately, the losses have been very heavy amongst the officers, who cannot be replaced at a moment's notice.

A man present during an attack on a village in the fighting around La Bassée for the position of the famous "brick fields," told me he had seen a mixed battalion make a most gallant charge and capture a village at the point of the bayonet.

The Germans counterattacked, and every white officer was placed hors de combat. The battalion was then left without a leader, and abandoned the position. There was no panic or sudden flight. Two officers were spared from another battalion to rally them. They were then led forward to the attack, and retook the position.

TIME TO BECOME ACCUSTOMED
TO MODERN ARTILLERY FIRE

When they first arrived at the theater of war they took some little time before they became accustomed to modern artillery fire. Since the Indian Mutiny the Indian army has never had to face any sort of shell fire, except in the expedition to Peking.

It can be easily understood what the first impression on the native mind must have been when the white puffs of shrapnel began bursting over their heads, intermingled with the deafening and devastating reports of the high-explosive howitzers. Their enemy was invisible. They could not see who was firing at them, and where the shells arrived. Under these circumstances, it is astonishing how well the Indian troops stood the strain. Quite apart from the shell fire, the Indians have had to face all through this long and trying winter conditions of warfare to which they were totally unaccustomed. They are essentially an army trained for open order fighting. The Gurkhas, for instance, are hillmen, and adept at scaling heights or crawling, unobserved, over broken ground, or making their way through dense forest. They possess an unerring instinct for finding their way.

They are born natural hunters. They delight to stalk an enemy in small groups, of a dozen or so, and in this kind of fighting their equals are not to be found in Europe. The whole Indian army has, in fact, been trained most highly in attack, in those great sweeping forward movements covering a wide stretch of broken country, where the men must show their initiative and their native instinct of keeping direction when marching on a particular objective.

WAR THEATER UNFAVORABLE
FOR OPERATIONS OF INDIANS

Unfortunately, the theater of war is about the most unfavorable which could have been found anywhere for the operations of an Indian corps, and for bringing out the finer points of their natural instincts and high training. The country is as flat as a billiard table, and possesses few or no prominent features, such as mountains, broken ground or dense woods, in which the Indian soldier could find a safe place to hide. The woods in the area are comparatively insignificant, and the possession of most of them had already been decided before the Indians came into the battle line. The climatic conditions have also been about as bad as they could be for the natives.

The Indian is accustomed to a dry climate and hard, firm ground. The hillmen are accustomed to face bitter but dry cold during the winter, but the men from Central India are not. But what all dislike cordially is the peculiar combination of wet and cold and mud, amidst which they have been obliged to sit tight for many months. This has caused a certain amount of depression and discouragement. The life in the trenches, standing for days knee-deep in mud and trying water, seeing your parapet continually subsiding and having to be rebuilt, exposed at all times to the enemy's snipers, his shell fire and constant counterattacks, is enough to try the patience of the most lion-hearted and iron-jawed.

Having heard so much of the sufferings of the poor Indians and of the cruelty in bringing them over to Europe to fight under such miserable atmospheric conditions, I expected to find in their ranks evident traces of the hardships of the winter, to see a race, naturally lean of limb, now worn to the skeleton stage, and to hear the winds of the north whistling through the uncovered bones of the children of the sun-baked plains. Also, I expected to see miserable groups gathered around camp fires, uncomplaining, but shivering, waiting with Oriental stoicism for the happy release of a bullet or a shell. But my illusions were immediately dispelled on visiting the Indians in their rest billets behind the firing line.

LEAN INDIAN OF TRADITION
DISAPPEARS FROM PLANDERS

First let me state a curious phenomenon. The lean Indian of tradition and Earl's Court has disappeared from Planders. The entire army has just on weight in a manner baffling to experts this winter. Such good care has been taken of the men that they are now much fatter and in much better shape than when they left India.

Lost Both Legs in Battle



PHOTO UNDERWOOD UNDERWOOD
Jean Marie Cauyolle

Cauyolle lost both of his legs, and has a medal to show for his bravery in the war. He took part in the battles of Altkirch, Muelhausen, Nancy, Charleville and Champagne, and was decorated for his distinguished conduct. In the last named action he lost both his legs, and though still full of the fighting spirit, is unable to return to the front.

Perhaps they have lost, in common with the whole of the armies at the front, some of their marching powers, but this is only natural, after so much sitting in the trenches.

The greatest care has been taken over the men's diet. They are fed better than ever they are at home. Feeding the Indian army is another of the marvels of our commissariat service. They have to have special rations, and are not given bread, but native flour, which they make into chapatties. Then some of the castes won't eat beef, and have to have mutton; others won't eat mutton and must have goat's flesh; others don't care about any meat at all, and their diet is made up with various vegetables, especially Indian beans. Then, again, different castes require to have their meat killed in certain ways.

Some will only touch flesh if the animal has been killed by having its throat cut; others, if the animal's head is severed from its body before it is dismembered. The susceptibilities of all the castes have to be catered for by the Army Service Corps, and the ancient rites and ceremonies are scrupulously observed. Thus, you cannot feed the Indian army on frozen meat from Australia and New Zealand, which is how we feed all the rest of our troops; each caste has its own butchers at the bases who kill the animals according to the requirements of the particular sect which they represent, and then it has to be sorted out and distributed amongst the battalions. Yet, in spite of these complications, as far as I can gather, there has never been a hitch or a breakdown.

INSPIRING REVIEW OF
ENTIRE DIVISION
I was also fortunate enough to witness a review of an entire division of the splendid Indian Cavalry Corps behind the lines. The Indian cavalry have not had much chance of distinguishing themselves up to date, as the nature of the operations has prohibited their employment as a mounted arm. But certain regiments have taken their turn in the trenches, and have given complete satisfaction. The cavalry are now billeted in villages, which cover an area of 100 square miles. Yet the moment the signal is dispatched from headquarters, the whole corps could be mobilized and concentrated at the given rendezvous at short notice. The march part of an entire division through a French village was an inspiring spectacle.

CLOTHING OF INDIANS
CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO

The clothing of the Indians has been most carefully attended to. Some of the battalions now present a strange appearance on the march. I saw a regiment of Gurkhas coming in from a fifteen-mile march through a sea of mud. The men were remarkably healthy and cheerful. In addition to their very complete equipment, they were hung round with every imaginable gift garment, waterproof capes, huge woollen mufflers, wooden caps, enormous cummerbunds, several pairs of gloves, and a mass of odds and ends, such as mittens, spare socks, handkerchiefs, etc. They receive these gifts with gratitude, and very often—realizing their proper use—they hang them on anywhere where they will catch, and grin with pleasure at each new acquisition.

Some one in England thought it would be a good idea to send out an enormous number of long cotton sashes for the men to wind round their middles. The motive of this gift was misunderstood, and on the following day one battalion was found busily cleaning its rifles with this present. The Indians are billeted in much the same manner as the white troops. Surrounding villages are utilized, but the men are not actually in the houses of the French peasants; they occupy the barns and lofts and outhouses. They are served with straw, and make themselves thoroughly warm and comfortable.

All are on the very best terms with

the French peasants, especially with the children, as you see Indians assisting their hosts in their household work, chopping up wood, carrying water, etc. The conduct of all ranks is apparently exemplary.

The men seemed perfectly contented with their lot, and showed no signs of homesickness or a longing for the end of the great struggle.

COURT REVISIONISTS
ORGANIZE IN RALEIGH

RALEIGH, N. C., April 17.—The commission for the revision of court procedure and formulation of a uniform system of inferior courts, recently appointed by Governor Craig in compliance with the provisions of an act of the recent Legislature, met and organized here to-day. Chief Justice Walter, who was chosen chairman and W. S. Wilson, who is the State legislative librarian, was made secretary.

The commission will write to leading lawyers, bankers, merchants and farmers for their views as to changes needed in court procedure to make the courts more efficient, and information and suggestions will be gathered from other desirable sources.

J. Calvin Moss in Race.
LYNCHBURG, VA., April 17.—J. Calvin Moss late to-day announced himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination in the August primary for the House of Delegates. It is believed he will be opposed by Don P. Halsey for the nomination. Mr. Moss is a prominent churchman, and his candidacy is advocated by prohibitionists.

ANARCHISTS IN CROWD TO HEAR BILLY SUNDAY

Emma Goldman and Others Plan to
Hold Opposition Meeting on
Monday.

BIG AUDIENCES DURING DAY

Evangelist Addresses About 18,000
Persons, and Promises to Remain
in Paterson for Full Seven Weeks
of Promised Revival.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

PATERSON, N. J., April 17.—Billy Sunday preached to another packed tabernacle here to-night. Two hundred and sixty-four persons hit the sawdust trail. A dozen anarchists, who are arranging a meeting for Monday night in opposition to Sunday, were in the gathering of 10,000, including Emma Goldman. A doorman attempted to shut out her party, but the Rev. Edward H. Emmett, one of Sunday's assistants heard about it, and not only let them in, but made several give up seats for their accommodation. Sunday spoke to about 18,000 at both meetings to-day. The collections amounted to \$563.01, bringing the total at a verdict. The judge adjourned it

to within \$10,000 of the \$25,000 required for current expenses of the campaign.

Sunday said to-night he would remain in Paterson for the full seven weeks of his promised revival. At the same time, he declared that he had not decided whether he would go to England in response to an invitation to lead a temperance campaign.

"Some people have been writing to me to know, if I should decide to go to England to help that 'booze' fight, whether I would give up the revival here in Paterson to go there," said Sunday before his sermon.

"No, I will not," was his answer, which was loudly applauded. "Not if the King and Queen and the British Premier and the House of Lords invited me would I go there until I get through here in Paterson."

"I gave the committee my promise to stay here seven weeks, and if I am alive I will fulfill that promise."

JURY HAS WOOD CASE

Will Try to Reach Agreement in Insurance Suit To-Morrow.

After a trial in the United States District Court lasting three days, the case of T. Gilbert Wood, of Burkeville, against the Spring Garden Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, went to the jury yesterday evening at 4 o'clock. The jury was in consultation an hour and a half, but was unable to arrive at a verdict. The judge adjourned it

until 10 o'clock Monday morning. Mr. Wood, who was a hotel proprietor at Burkeville, had his hotel insured in this company for \$25,000. When the hotel burned down a few years ago, the company refused to pay the policy on technical grounds, and suit was brought by Mr. Wood to recover on the policy.

Caskie & Caskie, of Lynchburg, represented the plaintiff, and George Bryan, of Richmond, and Gustavus Remak, of Philadelphia, appeared for the defendant.

"RIVER GEORGE" FINED

Junius Johnson With Peculiar Alias Charged \$50 for Assault With Razor.

Junius Johnson, alias "River George," colored, was fined \$50 by Acting Police Justice Griggs yesterday morning on a charge of assaulting Eugene Smith with a razor.

P. J. O'Brien, charged with stealing electric lamps from T. Electric Shop, was sentenced to ninety days in jail, and a charge against him of being a fugitive from Kentucky, where he is said to be wanted for a felony, was postponed until his sentence here is completed.

Curtis Hill, colored, charged with assaulting Charles Anderson with a knife, was fined \$25.

Minnie L. Nuttall, colored, who was arrested by Mrs. E. E. Gubalke, wife of the local superintendent of the Burns Detective Agency, on a charge of stealing goods from the Cohen Company, Inc., was sentenced to thirty days in jail.

Loveliest Styles in All the City, Linked With Our Prices, Keep Us Very Busy

New Spring Suits from our regular \$15
and \$18 lines, to go on sale Monday
and continue while they last

\$9.75

The styles are very beautiful, well tailored, showing all the new shades, in sand, putty, navy, green, Copenhagen, blue and black, and in all sizes for misses and women.

Tailored Suits \$14.75
for only

The best lot we have ever offered at this price. Not a Suit in the collection worth less than \$25.00; some of them are \$30 values. Copies of the most exclusive models are included in this assortment.

Plain tailor made styles and the most elaborately trimmed models, made of gabardines, poplins, serges, checks, etc., and in all the season's favorite colors, with plenty of navy and black. Don't miss this. It will be one of the most important Suit sale occasions of the year.

Men and Young Men---Why Not Now?

Take a peep as well clothe yourself in the latest style and with a garment of the finest quality, which is offered at Tyler's Retirement Sale; regular \$20.00 Suits, **\$14.75** for

Glen Urquhart Plaids are the pronounced novelty in Spring Suits for men. We also have the new checks, blues, grays and mixtures. We can fit the slim, the stouts and regular at \$7.25, \$11.75, \$12.75, \$16.75 and \$17.50.

Men

If you are fastidious in your furnishings, you want to come here.

FOR SHIRTS.

Choice of woven pongsies, with French cuffs, and newest court percales and madras, in choice designs, attached cuffs, all sizes; regular \$1.00 and \$1.25 values for **79c**

A Sale of New Spring

Underwear at Low Prices

Nainsook and checked muslin, sold everywhere at 60c garment; here at 39c, or 3 garments for **\$1.00**

Men's Union Suits

In checked muslin; the regular \$1.00 grade; here in 59c all sizes

All our Underwear is guaranteed, or a new garment in place of any one proven unsatisfactory.

Every Mother Should Avail Herself of This Opportunity and Take Advantage of These Extra Values in Our Boys' Dept.

Boys' Spring Weight Norfolk Suits, in the new models and latest fabrics, overplaids, tartan and Glen Urquhart plaids, with two pairs of Knickerbockers; sizes 8 to 18; **\$7.95** 10.00 Suits

Boys' \$5.00 All-Wool Blue Serge Suits, with one pair of Knickerbockers, made with stitched down belts and pockets; sizes 7 to 18 **\$3.49**

Children's Milan and Split Straw Hats, in the new style Diamond Crown and Rah-Rah styles—

\$2.00 Hat **\$1.15**
\$1.50 Hat **80c**

Children's \$1.50 Wash Suits, in the new Middy, Oliver Twist and Tommy Tucker Suits **\$1.15**



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We've sold them continuously for the past 26 years, and can tell you conscientiously that they are the best Refrigerators on earth, regardless of price, and the great beauty of the ALASKA lies in the fact you can get any kind or size of a Refrigerator you want (wood, glass, metal, enamel or porcelain linings) at any price you want (from \$10.00 to \$200).

We carry right here in stock over 63 different sizes and styles, for butchers, grocers, butter dealers and private families.

There are over 5,000 ALASKA Refrigerators in use in Richmond to-day, and the people who bought them of us 20 and 26 years ago have them in constant use to-day, giving entire satisfaction.

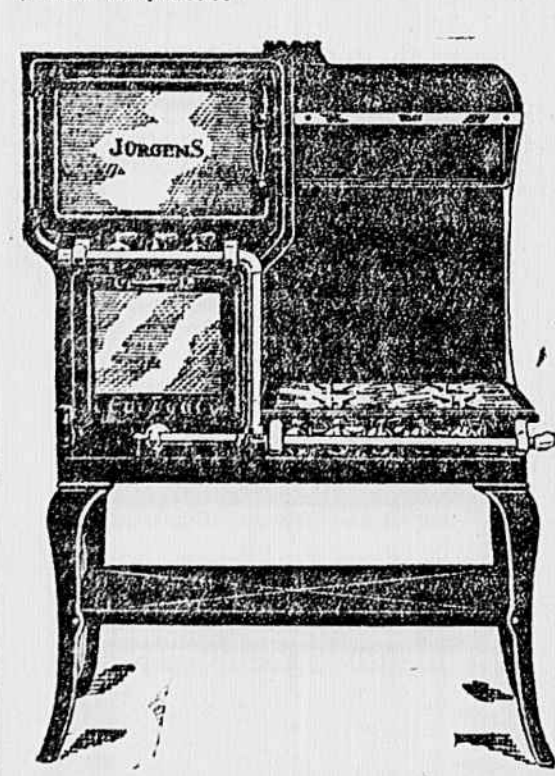
Why experiment with your money? Buy an ALASKA from Jurgens and you're sure NOT to make a mistake.

WE NEVER MISS A SALE ON THE JURGENS ALL-STEEL SANITARY KITCHEN CABINETS

They are beautifully enameled pure white all over, and can be washed with a hose if necessary, and cost no more than the better grade wooden ones.

JURGENS' RATTAN HOOD BABY CARRIAGES

In natural, brown, white, gray and cream enamel, from \$14.00 to \$24.00.



Detroit-Jewel And Jurgens Gas Ranges

Did you ever see a Gas Range with two ovens and a broiler and oven? Well, this one has all these features and many more besides at \$34.00.

Other styles from \$11.50 up to this price.

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Misses' White Canvas Button Shoes for \$1.00 only

Children's White Canvas Button Shoes, \$1.00 for

Women's Patent and Gun Metal Pumps, gray and fawn cloth back; worth \$3.50 pair, only . . **\$1.89**

1,000 pair Women's Sample Pumps, to be closed out at . . . **\$1.00**

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Stein**

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Fifth and Broad Streets.